WHERE DOCTORS DISAGREE.

THEY DIFFER WIDELY IN PRESCRIBING FOR THE NATION.

SOME THINK THE SHERMAN ACT TO BLAME AND SOME DO NOT-A SLIMLY ATTENDED SES-SION, WITH SOME STRONG SPEECHES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]
Washington, Aug. 19.—The financial doctors in the
House of Representatives differ as widely as to the causes of the existing distress as they do in their suggestions as to the proper remedies to be applied. Mr. Bryan, of Nebruska; Mr. Boatner, Louisiana, and other free-coinage speakers have denied that the present condition of affairs has been produced by the continued purchase of silver ion under the provisions of the act of 1890; and Mr. Goldzier, of Illinois, and several other Democrats who have spoken in favor of unconditional repeal have taken substantially the same ground. Thus Mr. Boatner, who is in favor of free coil and opposed to unconditional repeal, declared in his speech that neither Mr. Hendrix nor "any other gentleman who has spoken upon this subject has been able to show any connection between the Sherman law and the existing condition of things." He then proceeded to argue that the bullion-pur chase provision has had nothing to do with the financial stringency, business depression and loss of confidence from which the country is suffering.

Mr. Bryan, of Nebraska, another advocate free coinage, took the same ground and defended the existing law. Among other things he said: One of the benefits of the Sherman law, so far as the currency is concerned, is that it compels the issue of a large amount of money annually, and but for this issue the present panic would, in my judgment, be far worse than it is."

Mr. Goldzier, of Illinois, a "sound-money" Democrat who favors the unconditional repeal of the bullion-purchase provision, does not believe that that provision is the cause of the existing financial distress. In his speech in favor of repeal he said: "The repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sheract is proposed as a measure of relief. Let me say at the outset of my remarks that I fully agree with those gentlemen who say on this floor that the workings of the Sherman act are not to the largest extent, are not mainly, in fact, responsible for the distressing condition of the coun-

On the other hand several of the "sound money" men who have spoken have charged the bullion purchase provision with all the troubles that have fallen upon the country since the Democratic Ad-ministration has come into power, despite the facts pointed out by Mr. Hendrix that that provision had been in force more than two years before the first symptom of financial disturbance was oband that if the Bland act, which was repealed by the act of 1890, were still in force, the Government would be buying more silver every month than it is required by existing law to pur-

On the Republican side General Grosvenor of Ohio; General Henderson, of Iowa, and others who favor the repeal, deny that the bullion purchase provision is the sole or chief cause of the existing troubles, or that unconditional repeal alone will remove them. In his forcible and eloquent speech on Thursday, General Henderson, after referring to the argument of Mr. Bryan and the statements of Mr. Hendrix and General Grosvenor, showing that "more than two years had elapsed after the enactment of that provision before the fever or the paralysis of our country began," declared that the threat to revise the tariff on free trade lines was chiefly responsible for the existing condition of affairs, and pointed out the President, in his recent official message, had renewed that threat. Among other things, General Henderson said: "Here the Presiunder the darkest clouds and behind the shield that he thinks it convenient to use in fighting for his party, tells the people that as soon as this is over there will come the attack upon the American policy of protection. mighty industrial engine is to be The hands of European workmen are to make to be consumed here, and American mills and American shops are to be closed, while European ones are to supply our markets. The moment it was seen that the Senate as well as branches of the Government had gone into your hands, the fever began to set in. That was the initial point of this hour of terror. Men increasing their industries who had planned n who had contemplated new manu facturing plants stopped, men who had invested large sums, to my knowledge, to buy ground on buildings where industry would make music to the heavens and our people, went

The views expressed with so much force and eloquence by General Henderson, General Grosvenor and other Republicans, and supported by an important array of facts within their personal knowledge and observation, are not only shared by nearly every Republican member of the House of Rep-resentatives, but admitted to be sound by some Democrats in that body who are more observant or more candid than the majority of their party

The debate next week premises to bring out a good many more facts which have the same bearing from Republicans who will advocate repeat Among the Republicans who will speak before the debate closes, if they get an opportunity, are Messrs. Reed, Dingley and Boutelle, of Maine; Burrows, of Michigan; Walker, Cogswell and Randall, of Massachusetts; Dolliver, of Iowa; Cannon, Hitt and Hopkins, of Illinois; Payne, of New-York; Blair, of New-Hampshire; Storer, of Ohio; Powers, of Vermont; Haugen, of Wiscensin; Bingham, Bro sius and Stone, of Pennsylvania, and Wilson, of Washington. On the Democratic side Messrs. Cockran, Fellows, Fitch, Sickles, and Lockwood, of New-York: Sperry, of Connecticut; Bynum, of Indiana; O'Neil, of Massachusetts; Outhwaite, of Objo: Brockinridge, of Kentucky, and Wilson, of West Virginia, are among those who are expected to speak in favor of repeal, while Messrs. Hatch and Dockery, of Missouri; Culberson and Sayers, of Texas; McMillin and Richardson, of Tennessee and others are to advocate free coinage that the strong prray speakers will revive interest in a debate which has languished during the last six days through no fault of the men who have taken part in it, but because of the indifference of members of the House who have already made up their minds and are anxious to cast their votes. nd are anxious to cast their votes. The attendance was slim to-day, about eighty embers being in their scats after Governor Mercary had been speaking a quarter of an hour, in the state of the state of

SPEECHES ALL OF SILVER.

BY DAY AND BY NIGHT THE FLOOD OF TALK

RUNS ON. Washington, Aug. 19.-The silver debate was resumed in the House immediately after the reading of the journal, and Mr. McCreary (Dem., Ky.) took the floor in advocacy of the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act. An extraordinary financial situation, he said, had induced the President to convene Congress in extraordinary session. It mattered not how gentlemen might differ in opinion as to what had brought on the trouble which now existed. They all agreed that the trouble was widespread, far-reaching and full of peril to the whole country. They agreed also that it was their duty as Representatives to find a remedy. It might be that the Sherman act, so was the prime cause of the trouble. It called, was the product of silver in Europe.

pending measure was that it made no provision the shrinkage of values in many parts of the for the coining of this bullion. The people were the shrinkage of values in many parts of the world, the failure of the Baring Brothers, had asking for more money. They wanted every dolbring about the serious monetary condition which now existed. He had voted against the age of the Sherman act. That act had been a failure and a colossal curse. The purchasing the bill should be immediately repealed. ald be repealed unconditionally. coinage bill stand on its own merits. He was not in favor of holding the Sherman act as a hostage for the free coinage of silver. He was heartly in favor of the Wilson bill. Let the pur-chasing clause be repealed, and then other legis-lation could follow.

If a man's house was on fire he would not stop to decide whether he would use the cistern water to extinguish it or wait to call upon the fire department. He would hasten to extinguish the flames. Let Congress repeal the purchasing clause and then enact other legislation. The Wilson bill did not demonetize silver or strike down the double standard. He was here as a friend of silver and not as its enemy. He was in favor of international

our \$550,000,000 of gold. The United States could not country alone could maintain such a coinage. The only path to free coinage was through international agreement, and the only way to reach that path was to repeal the purchasing clause of the Sherman act. As a bimetallist, he did not wish to see this country relegated to a silver basis

Mr. Bland (Dem., Mo.) inquired whether the gen-tleman's position was that unless every European nation was in favor of silver he would be in favor

of a single gold standard. Mr. McCreary replied that the gentleman had misapprehended his position. He was to-day as much in favor of silver as was the gentleman from Misuri, and he was in favor of travelling over the only road which led to free coinage of gold and the free coinage of silver.

Bland inquired why the International Monetary Conference had postponed its meeting from

WHY THE MONETARY CONFERENCE WAS POST-PONED. Mr. McCreary replied that it had been postpon n order to allow the policy of bimetallism to grow in England. It had been postponed in the interest

of bimetallism. Mr. Bland inquired whether the gentleman had said that the meeting of the conference had been postponed for the purpose of demonetizing silver

in this country. Mr. McCreary-I decline to yield to the gentleman if he insists on misrepresenting my position. I have already stated that the postponement was in the interest of bimetallism.

Continuing his speech, Mr. McCreary expressed his regret that the question of a change of ratio between gold and silver had been injected into the discussion. He had no sympathy with those who now desired to change the ratio from 16 to 1 to 20 to 1. To change the ratio would be to strike down and destroy every prospect of international agreechange the ratio would be to discredit every dollar of sliver in the United States. first duty of Congress was without delay to repeal the purchasing clause of the Sherman act; the seond duty was to let free coinage alone for the present; its third duty was to stand by a patriotic President in his efforts to advance the prosperity of the people and the welfare of the Nation.

A DEMOCRAT, BUT AGAINST FREE COINAGE. Mr. Catchings (Dem., Miss.) said that he would vote for the unconditional repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act, and he would vote against any proposition, directly or indirectly, looking to the free coinage of silver in this country at this time at any ratio that could be suggested He had come to this determination after careful consideration and after a careful study of the Chicago platform. It had been said that no Democrat ould vote against free coinage. He was a Deme crat. His democracy was as good as that of any nan on this floor, and he would not allow any one to challenge or question it. He stood by every plank of the Chicago platform, but that platform nowhere demanded the free coinage of silver at this ime. He reviewed the silver legislation of the country and expressed his opinion that the act of 1873-miscalled a demonetization act-had not deconetized one dollar of silver on the whole globe. If we threw our mints open to the free coinage of silver, would not the experience of India be repeated in this country, and would not there be epeated here a fall in the value of the silver dollar? The United States was the greatest nation lar? The United States was the greatest nation on the face of the globe and contained the proudest people. Every man who took a silver dollar to-day knew that this great and proud people did not intend to have it depreciated in value. Every man who took a silver dollar knew that it would be redeemed, even if the Government had to issue bonds to draw gold from other countries. The silver dollars were obligations of the Government just as were the greenbacks. The reason that the world did not take silver was that the world did not want it, except in limited quantities.

THE SHERMAN ACT THE ROOT OF ALL EVIL. He was in favor of the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act because it would tend to estore confidence. I - would go further, and that it would restore confidence and unlock the oney that had been hoarded up. To the Sherman act he attributed the present depression. He did not believe that the failure of the Baring Brothers was responsible for the panic in this country. There was no panic in England, which would naturally be first affected. He did not believe that the panic was attributable to the failure of Australian banks. There was no panic in Australia or in Great Britgin. He therefore disregarded both these events as being the cause of the situation in which the United States found itself. He contended that it was absolutely impossible for this country, single-handed and alone, to drag down the price of gold and enhance the price of silver.

He knew that his people—the people whom he represented—would credit him with honesty and sincerity of purpose, and he knew that they would have the same contempt for him that he would have for himself if, after investigation of the financial (Applause.) act he attributed the present depression. He did

(Applause.)
Mr. Livingston (Dem., Ga.) concurred in the sentiment expressed by the gentleman from Mississipp
ment expressed by the gentleman from Mississipp ment expressed by the gentleman from Mississippi that in considering this question Representatives should rise above party. On this subject there should be no Republicans, no Democrats, no Populists. There was no reason why men should not rise above partisanship and discuss and dispose of the pending question as sensible men and patriots. He favored bimetallism. The plain question now presented was between a single gold standard and bimetallism. The Chicago platform had denounced the Sherman act as a cowardly makeshift. A makeshift for what? For a single gold standard? No. A makeshift for the free colnage of silver. The bill for the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act did not place the Democratic party where the Chicago platform proposed to leave it. He denied that the purchasing clause was responsible for the present financial and business trouble. A few years ago the farmers had come to Congress asking for relief, and they had been greeted as "calamity howlers." He had then predicted to the present Governor of New-York that within two years the "calamity howlers," would come from another quarter.

THE PRESENT "CALAMITY HOWLERS." Who was now howling for relief? The farmers? No. They had ceased to be calamity howlers. They had been squeezed until there was nothing more to squeeze from them. The howl now came from the banks and the bankers. It was now proposed, by placing the United States on a single gold standard, to put this country into the hands of a receiver and turn it over to England. The money men and the business men of England were getting shaky, and they said now that this gold craze had taken deeper root than they had expected. He made the prediction that if the purchasing clause of the Sherman act were repealed, the price of products in this country would not be increased. The gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. McCreary) had spoken in favor of an International Monetary Conference. Why not have an International Monetary Conference? "He that provides not for his own household hath denied the faith, and is worse than an infidel." He would hall with delight a proposition that the Governor, the Secretary and the Treasurer of every State, be called together in Washington City, there to discuss what was good for the United States, Congress was now endeavoring to hitch the horse at the wrong end of the cart.

Mr. Richards (Dem., Ohio) believed that President Cleveland was right in attributing to the purchasing clause of the Sherman bill the present business depression.

The House, at 5 o'clock, took a recess until 8. from the banks and the bankers. It was now

usiness depression. The House, at 5 o'clock, took a recess until 8.

TALK AT THE EVENING SESSION. After the recess, to a crowded gallery, but to a small attendance on the floor, Mr. Curtis (Rep.. Kan.) spoke in support of the Wilson bill, but in a conservative manner. He did not agree with the statement so frequently made that the act of 1878 was passed under a misapprehension or by a trick. He believed that every man who voted for or against that bill knew what he was doing. The people would never be satisfied with silver at a ratio of 16 to 1, or with a single gold standard. Should not Congress provide for the free coinage of silver at a ratio that would eliminate the flat dollar? He was in favor of a ratio of 20 to 1, and he would then establish a commission with authority to change the ratio at any time it was found to be too large or too small, Then let the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to coin the silver bullion now in the Treas-ury. The serious objection which he had to the lar, gold, silver or paper, to be as good as any

No Pen Can Describe

other dollar. He was not ready to join the gold-



The suffering I endured ten years from Dyspepsia. I tried almost every medicine and almost gave up hope of ever being any better. But Hood's Sarsaparilla gave me relief very soon and now I am ntirely cared of dyspepsia, and advise every one to try Roof's Sarsaparilla. Mrs. JOHN FEN.

Mrs. J. Fenton. TON, 67 Pride St., Pittsburg, Pa. Hood's PAPILLA Cures

Sherman act because such action would be the best | The members of the House should pass an act thing that could be done to help on an international that would not destroy industries, but stimulate agreement. To-day England hoped that the United States would adopt a free coinage bill and would that would cause the farmers and laborers to come to a silver basis, because then she would get our \$550,000,000 of gold. The United States could not was no fight between capital and labor, but that afford to adopt a free coinage policy now. No labor and capital were friends, and would always be; that would convince the people that the South West were not pitted against them, but that this was a great country, one country, (Ap-

Mr. Broderick (Rep., Kan.) spoke in favor of bimetallism and prosperity, which terms he regarded as almost synonymous. It was said that the adopdouble standard by the United States would not be favored by European countries. Many things had been done in the United States not entirely in harmony with the views of the nations of the Old World. The great masses of the people had had no voice in the fixing of the financial policy, and the United States should not be coerced

on this question by any other nation.

Mr. Clark (Dem., Mo.) addressed the House in favor of the free coinage of silver, and spoke, as he said, as a plain, blunt man. To demonetize or not to demonetize silver was the question that confronted Congress. There was no sense in whipping the devil around the stump. (Laughter.) The issue was squarely joined. There could be no fence riding in this controversy. (Laughter.) "He that is not with us is against us." (Laughter.) To demonetize silver was to confiscate one-half of the property of the United States. Quoting the langu of Lincoln, he declared that "You can fool part of the people all the time; you can fool all of the peo

of Lincoin, he declared that "You can fool all of the people all the time; but you cannot fool all the people part of the time; but you cannot fool all the people part of the time; but you cannot fool all the people all the time." And the Democratic party could not do so in its party platform.

He then turned his attention to the speech of Mr. Rayner, of Maryland, and suggested that if that gentleman would take a trip through the Mississippi Valley to Colorado or Utah, he would have an opportunity to change his opinions on the financial question, while he was wearing off his character as a tenderfoot. (Applause and laughter). He extolled the utterances of both Hamilton and Jefferson. He had heard Republicans decrying the utterances of Hamilton. Were it not for the opinion of Hamilton, the Republican party would not be worth a baubee. He had heard a Democrat slighting the utterances of Jefferson. Were it not for Jefferson the Democratic party would be ready for the political dumping ground. (Applause and laughter).

Now, after 6,000 years of wedded life, the goldbug said to this Congress that the metals should be divorced at the behest of England, the builty of all nations. One hundred and seventeen years ago this country had declared its political independence, and some gentlemen had now the audacity to believe that the time had come when she should declare her financial independence and be free indeed.

At the conclusion of Mr. Clark's speech the

the conclusion of Mr. Clark's speech the

A REPUBLICAN SENATORIAL CAUCUS. ONE WILL BE HILD SOON TO FILL COMMITTEE VACANCIES.

Washington, Aug. 19.-The Republicans will with in the next day or two hold a caucus to fill the vacancies in the committees caused by the death of Senator Stanford. The death of Senator Stanford causes a number of Senators on that side of the chamber to move up a peg or two, so that they will be in line for chairmanships should the Democrats lose control of the Senate again.

Senator Stanford stood first on the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment. His death leaves Mr. Washburn as the ranking Republican member. On the Committee on Education and Labor he stood second, and here also Mr. Washburn moves up into his place. On the Committee on Fisheries Mr. Squire is by the same process moved up so that he ranks as the second member of the mittee on the Republican side, next to Mr. Stockbridge. In the LHd Congress Mr. Stanford was chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and Mr. Morrill now becomes the ranking Republican on that important committee A vacancy is also made by the California Senator's death in the Committee on Naval Affairs, an important committee for the Pacific coas-

The name of Mr. Allen, reappointed by the Gov ernor of Washington, does not appear in the list of committees owing to the fact that his right to the seat under such appointment is being contested. Mr. Allen was chairman of the Committee on Relations with Canada, and should be the rank ing Republican now, if he does not by reason of the contest lose what he has gained during the ime of his service. He was also second on the Committee on Claims, and by the retirement of Mr. Paddock, of Nebraska, takes the same place among the minority membership of the Committee

among the minority membership of the Committee on Public Lands. He also served on the Select Committees on Indian Depreciations and Woman Suffrage, and on the latter committee stood next to Mr. Hoar, the present chairman.

Mr. Sanders, of Montana, whose place is taken by Mr. Mantle, served on the committees on Claims Irrigation, Patents, Public Lands and Private Land Claims. Mr. Mantle may have the same assignments, but if so his name will be at the bottom of the list.

THE WORLD'S STOCK OF MONEY

AMOUNTS IN THE AGGREGATE AND PER CAPITA OF THE VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

octon, Aug. 19.-Mr. Preston, acting Director of the Mint, has prepared a table of the monetary systems and approximate stocks of money in the aggregate and per capita in the prin-cipal countries of the world. This table shows that he aggregate stock of gold is \$3,382,905,000; the aggregate stock of silver is \$4.012.700,000; and the an gregate uncovered paper is \$2.655,872,000. The stock of gold possessed by the principal countries is given

United States, \$601,000,000; Great Britain, \$550,000. 000; France, \$800,000,000; Germany, \$500,000,000; Russia,

The silver stock of these same countries is given as follows: United States, \$615,080,009; Great Britain, \$100,000,000; France, \$700,000,000; Germany, \$211,000,000; Russia, \$60,000,000. This stock of silver is divided by The United States has \$28,000,000 full tender and \$77,000,000 Hmited tender; Great Britain, no silver full tender, \$100,000,000 limited tender; France, \$650. 000,000 full tender, \$50,000,000 limited tender; Germany, \$100,000,000 full tender and \$108,000,000 limited tender: Russia, \$22,000,000 full tender and \$25,000,000 limited tender. The ratio prevailing in nearly all the principal countries between gold and legaltender gilver is 1 to 15½. This is the ratio in France, Belgium, Italy, Spain, Netherlands, Russia, Central and South America. The ratio between gold and limited-tender silver is, as a rule, 1 to 14.38. The respective ratios in the United States are I to 15.98 and I to 14.95.

The various monetary systems as divided among the several countries are as follows: Gold and silver-United States, France, Belgium, Italy, Switzerland, Greece, Spain, Netherlands,

Turkey and Japan. Gold-United Kingdom, Germany, Portugal, Austria, Scandinavian Union, Australia, Egypt, Canada and Cuba.

Silver-Russia, Mexico, Central and South America and India. Of the uncovered money South America has \$60,000,000; Russia, \$500,000,000; the United States, \$412,000,000; Austria, \$250,000,000; Italy, \$153,000,000; Germany, \$107,000,000; France, \$81,000,000; Great Brit

min. £0,000,000.

The per capita circulation of gold is: United States, \$6.01, United Kingdom, \$14.67; France, \$29,52; Germany, \$12.12; Ruesia, \$2.21.

The per capita of all classes of money is; France, \$60.56; Cuba, \$31; Netherlands, £28.85; Australia, \$26.75; Belgium, £5.55; United States, £3.34; United Kingdom, \$13.42; Russia, \$7.16.

THE BEHRING SEA DE TSION.

CAPTAIN EVANS THINKS THIS COUNTRY GOT THE HOT END OF THE STICK.

Washington, Aug. 19.-"We got the hot end of the stick," remarked Captain Robley D. Evans, naval secretary of the Lighthouse Board, to-day, concerning the recent decision of the Behring Sea ar biteation. Captain Evans spent several years in the ers, and is as familiar with the byways of that sea

the United States was beaten, with the single exception of the use of firearms in capturing scals, and on this point the regulations prescribed are impracticable of enforcement. The sixty-mile zone limit is entirely valueless in a practical point of view. The region around the Pribyloff Islands is constantly overhung with a dense fog, making accurate observations almost impossible. We will be continually in dispute as to whether, in case a seizure is made for violating the regulations, the distance is sixty, seventy or forty miles from the islands. The entire Navy of the United States with the English Navy thrown in could not establish an effective patrol about these islands. Poach-ers, which are usually light craft, could easily slip through the marine patrol, attack the seals on the islands, and in the dense fogs escape without detection. Even if seen raiding the seal rookeries, warships could not pursue them close to the reef-infested islands, as the waters are unsurveyed, the currents unknown, and the risks therefore wou be entirely too great to be taken. The most effective means, perhaps, of protecting the seals would be a large land force, sufficiently strong to repel an ordinary attack.

"The Behring Sea decision cannot, of course, bind the Governments of France, Germany, Japan and other nations engaged in whale and seal insheries. So that, looking at it from a practical standpoint, it seems to me that the regulations are impracticable, and cannot be enforced at a less expense than \$1,000 for every seal life preserved."

GREAT BRITAIN HAS HER DAY.

ENGLISHMEN CELEBRATE AT THE FAIR. QUEEN VICTORIA'S SUBJECTS FROM MANY COUN TRIES TAKE PART IN THE DEMONSTRATION.

Chicago, Aug. 19.-This was Great Britain's day at the World's Fair. The crowds began to arrive Before 8 o'clock there was a crush at the carly. gates, and it continued at intervals during the day. Englishmen were out in large numbers to make their celebration an auspicious one. The British Empire Demonstration C mmittee, composed of British co.onfal commissioners, co-operated with Her Majesty's Commissioners in making the affair worthy of the great Canada, Australia, India, Ceylon, Trinidad, Cape Colony, British Gulana and seventeen British ocieties lent force, features and eclat to the parade and ceremonies. The demonstration opened at the lake front at the statue of Columbus at 8:30 o'cleck. There the procession was formed, with Captain Gor don, commandant of the British troops at the Fair, as grand marshal. All the British troops were in The various English societies were out in force, and six coaches were filled with royal and colonial commissioners and the natives of Guiana and the East Indies. After parading through the cipal parts of the city, the procession dishanded to form again at 2 o'clock in front of the Victoria Thence the line moved to Festival Hall n the White City, where speeches, music, and

lessor Tomlin's choras of 1,000 voices were heard. It is hoped that 500,000 residents of Illinois will ake part in the celebration prepared for Blinois Day at the Fair next Thursday. Harvest is over and seeding is for yet begun, and it is just the season of the year that all citizens can attend. Railroad rates will be good for ten days or more, so that peoe can attend the whole of that week.

The whole of the Midway Plalsance, representing the rations of the carth, and Buffalo Bill's cowboys and rough riders will be in line with 4,000 Illinois troops. It will be the largest and most interesting procession that has yet taken place.

What promises to be the grandest fete night the World's Pair has yet seen is announced for next Tuesday evening. It is to be a garden party on a colossal scale. It is to be held in the north end of the grounds where the State buildings are located. Each of the State buildings will be brilliantly illuminated, and the trees on the lawns will be hung with colored lights and Chinese lanterns. Light refresh ments will be served on the lawns. All the State didings will be open to visitors. At some of the buildings there will be dancing and at others there will be music and singing. The affair is to be held in honor of the West Foint cadets now in camp at

The Council of Administration at a meeting held to-day discussed the disgraceful prize fight which was held in the stock pavilion Thursday night. All he members were present and they were unanimin denouncing the affair. A resolution was adopted calling for a thorough investigation of the case. was also decided that if it was found that any of the employes of the Exposition attended the fight or knew of it, and failed to inform the police, they will be at once discharged. The council further decided that if the affair was engineered by any of the conjust in the fight they will be prosecuted to the export in the fight they will be prosecuted to the extent of the law.

CONGRESSMEN CALL ON GENERAL HARRISON. Cape May, N. J., Aug. 19.-The Congressmen who

er Sunday spent the day in surf bathing and other casures. This afternoon they were entertained by a city officials and in carriages visited various points of interest. A call was made on ex-President Harrison

DEATH OF MAJOR MORRIS B. FARR.

Major Morris B. Farr, one of the best known men the milliony circles of this city and Brooklyn, died the Brooklyn Homocopathic Hospital yesterday ftermoon. A few weeks ago he underwent an operaion, from which he did not rally, and his death was Major Farr was born in Euffalo fifty years ngo

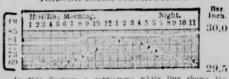
When a young man he came to Brooklyn and began cork on "The Brooklyn Angis," a daily paper that since gone out of existence. by editor of "The Argus," and afterward occupied a

Lake Superior and lowest in Florida, with indications of on the 16th. Shight depressions, with severe legal thunderstorms are reputted in New-Jersey and the eistern ept fight runs in Florida. The temperature has on in the Ohio Valley, on the Middle Atlantic coad. Northwestern Tryss, and in the Northern Bocks Mountain platern region; it has risen in South Dakobi

DETAILED FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

For New-England, south winds and fair weather, fol-Fastern Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and New-Jersey, cooler north winds and fair; winds becoming east on Monday, with light rains on the Virginia coast. or West Virginia, Western Fennsylvania and Western Voca, cooler; north winds; fair, except occasional local rains, or Hilmois, Indiana, Onio, Kentucky and Tennesses or Hilmois, Indiana, Onio, Kentucky and Tennesses South winds; coder Sunday towning; warms night and Monday; generally fair weather.

TRIDENE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.



In this diagram a continuous white line shows the changes in pressure as hallented by The Tribune's self-recording baroneter. The broken line represents the temperature as observed at Perry's Pharmacy.

Tribune Office, Aug. 20, 1 a. m.-Clouds and symshim The temperature ranged from 63 to 80 degrees, th (72%), being 3% lower than on Friday, and 5% lower than on the corresponding day last year. In and near this city to-day the weather will probably be cooler and fits.

CLOSING PRICES OF SAN FRANCISCO STOCKS. Yesterday To-day | Yesterday | Yesterd Alta | 10 | 16 | Mexican | 10 | Relicher | 15 | 15 | Ophir | 15 | Ophi .30 .25 .30 .05

ON THE OUTSIDE—
that is the best place
to keep the huge,oldfashioned pill. Just

as soon as you get it inside, it begins to trouble you. What's the use of suffering with it, when you can get more help from Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Polletia. Pleasant Pellets !
These tiny, sugarcoated granules do

you permanent good. They act mildly and naturally, and there's no reaction afterward. Constitution, Indigestion, Billous Attacks, and all derangements of the liver, stomach, and howels are prevented, relieved, and permanently cured.

They're the smallest, the easiest to take, and the chcapest—for they're guaranteed of give satisfaction or your money is reprined.

You pay only for the good you get. Nothing else urged by the dealer, though they may be better for him to sell, can be "just as good" for you to buy. PRESIDENT BLAUT'S LOANS.

QUESTIONING THE VALUE OF THE SECURITIES.

HE LENT #80,000 TO HIMSELF, AND OTHER DI-RECTORS WERE FAVORED, TOO-A CLAIM THAT " DUMMY" NOTES WERE GIVEN -STILL ANOTHER VERSION OF

THE DANFORTH EPISODE. "Go and ask the president of the Madison Square Bank how many unsecured loans that institution carried," was the significant remark of a man who knew whereof he spoke. It is not at all likely that Joseph F. Blaut, who is the president of the bank, would answer the question with any degree of celerity or frankness. As told in The Tribune yes terday, it had been intimated that Mr. Blaut himself had loans from the bank which were practically unsecured, but, while admitting th had, as a bank officer, loaned money to himself as a private citizen, he declared that the loans

were fully secured. It has been learned that other directors, too had such loans from the bank. No doubt in every case they were nominally secured. So was the \$50,000 loaned to State Treasurer Danforth on his private note indorsed by a twenty-one-year-old There is one important difference. When the light of public scrutiny was thrown upon Mr. Danforth's transactions, he and his friends scurried around and raised the cash to pay off the note The other loans referred to have not been paid. MONEY LOANED TO THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. Blaut's loans to himself amount to about \$80,000. Another director secured \$39,000, under similar conditions, and a third got \$5,000. These sums are secured, it is declared, but the bonds pledged are said to be such as "may not be easily realized upon at present." Mr. Blaut does not deny his indebtedness to the bank, and the question is as to how much the securities are worth. It chances, however, that this is a paramount question, wher the interests of the stockholders and creditors are considered.

The mutterings of the storm that seems likely to break over the bank grow louder. Yesterday it was declared that "dummy" notes had been resorted to for the purpose of securing money under apparent cover of legality.

Mr. Blaut has not been known long in Not many financial world. ago, it is said, he was the cashier of a Third-ave. restaurant. He became the administrator of an estate, and secured the charter of the Mechanics and Traders' Bank, which he sold to J. D. Crim-

MR. ELAUT NOT AT HOME.

A Tribune reporter called at Mr. Blaut's home No. 53 East Seventy-third-st., twice yesterday to get his statement as to the reports that he and other officials of the bank had secured loans on or security, but it was said each time that Mr. Blaut was not at home. Mr. Blaut denied on Friday evening that he had any unsecured loans from the bank. A story told by one of the stockholders of the bank of what occurred at the meeting of the Clearing House Committee at the bank on August 8 is significant in the light of Mr. Danforth's subequent action in drawing the \$250,000 of State fund from the bank. In brief it is as follows: On August 8, the St. Nicholas Bank sent out

notices that it would clear for the Madison Square Bank for twenty-four hours longer. The members of the Clearing House Committee went directly to the Madison Square Bank to make an investigation of its affairs, and to get security for the clearances of the following day. William B. Putney, a law-yer, whose office is at No, 115 Breadway, who had been secured as counsel for some of the stock-holders of the Madison Square Bank, went to the hank while the committee was in session. He showed them one of the circulars which the St. Nicholas Bank had sent out, and asked for in-formation concerning it. "The committee admitted that the object of its visit was to secure assets to cover whatever clearances there might be on the following day Bank for twenty-four hours longer. The members of

sit was to secure assets to cover whatever arances there might be on the following day, hen Mr. Putney learned that the officers of the action. Square Bank were about to give up When Mr. Putney learned that the officers of the Madison Square Bank were about to give up \$20,000 in securities, he protested. This sum, he said, was far greater than a reasonable estimate of the clearances of the following day, Mr. Putney did not then know, nor was the subject mentioned in his presence, that Mr. Danforth was at that hour making strenuous efforts to get an official check through the Clearing House." Mr. Putney said yesterday that this story was substantially correct.

STILL PUZZLING OVER DANFORTH'S LOAMS. Now some of the stockholders and depositors of

the bank are inquiring whether there was any connection between Mr. Danforth's race to Albany against time to get an official check started for th New-York Clearing House in time to have it city editor of "The Acqua," and afterward occupied a place on "The Brooklyn Eagle," Seven years are he went on "The New-York Times," and continued as a reporter on that paper until a few weeks before his death. Major Farr gained a high reputation there as a musical critic and as a critic on military lopty's.

Mr. Farr was inspector of rifle practice in the 7th Eegiment, where he gained his title. He was the leading tener for many years at Trinity Church. He leaves a wife and several children.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

SEVERIE LOCAL THUNDERS PORMS REPORTED.

Washington, Aug. 19.— The parameter is highest over Lake Superfor and lowest in Figorits, with indicators of the control of the strong of the sum put up covered so nicely the large has the sum put up covered so nicely the large has the sum put up covered so nicely the large has the sum put up covered so nicely the large has the table as in put up covered so nicely the large has the sum put up covered so nicely the large has the table as must continue that the sum put up covered so nicely the large has the table as must continue that the sum put up covered so nicely the large that the table was lit, they ask, that they ask, that the putting up of the \$200,000 securities. How was it, they ask, that they ask, that they also, that the sum put up covered so nicely the large that they ask, that they also, that the sum put up covered so nicely the large that that they ask, that they also, that the sum put up covered so nicely the large that they ask, that they also, that the sum put up covered so nicely the large that they ask, that they also, that they ask, which was more or less unexpectedly drawn, that the sum put up covered so nicely the large that they ask, that they also, that they ask, which was more or less unexpectedly drawn, that the sum put up covered so nicely the large that they ask, which was input the put that they ask, which was input to the sum put up covered so nicely the large ends which was suncipled. How that the sum put up covered so nicely that t onored by the St. Nicholas Bank and the putting p of the \$300,000 securities. How was it, they ask,

ARCHBISHOP CORRIGAN DISPLEASED.

HE THOUGHT THAT MONSIGNOR SATOLLI'S SEC REPARY WAS MISREPRESENTED - NO CRITICISM OF THE INTERVIEW FROM THE APOSTOLIC DELEGATE. The doors of the archiepiscopal palace occupied by

Archlishop Corrigan are closed to the press. aformation was given out to the reporters vesterday, because Archbishop Corrigan is displeased with the interview with Dr. Papi, Monsignor Satolli's secstary, published in the newspapers yesterday mornng. Father Connolly, the Archbishop's secretary, was xtremely angry at the reporters, whom he accused t publishing an Interview with Dr. Papi which was not correct. A polest connected with the Cathedral aid yesterday that the Archbishop did not believe hat Dr. Papi was correctly reported, and that he ens displeased with the reporters because they made Dr. Papi talk as he did. This priest said that Dr. Papt and Monsignor Satolli were not as good friends resterday as they were before the interview was pubcould not find any fault with the interview other than that some people thought that it read as if Dr. Papi did not believe the Archbishop to be sincere. one could say that either Dr. Papi or Moesigner satolli was displeased. Everybody around the Cathedrel believed that Dr. Papi had been infounderstood. It was said that when he used the word "believe" e meant it in the sense of the Latin word "credo." and not in the sense of "to think," expressing a

and not in the sense of "to think," expressing a possible doubt. The interview, the people at the Cathedral say, makes it apsear as if Dr. Pard had serious doubts as to whether Archibshop Corrigan was sincere or not. The whole trouble was caused vesterday by Archibshop Corrigan trying to read between the lines of a perfectly clear and straightforward interview.

Monsignor satelli went to Brooklyn vesterday morning to see Bishop McDonnell. The Bishop of Brooklyn was not at home, for he did not expect a visit from the Apostolic Delegate. At 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon Monsignor Satelli, Archibshop Corrigan, w. Lapi and Fasher Coencilly went to Fort Carster, where the Acostolic Delegate will lay the cornerstone of the new church of Our Lady of Mercy. Monsignor Satelli, Archibshop Corrigan and their exceptaites, the Rev. Dr. Papi and the Rev. James N. Connoily, spont the afternoon at the New-Rochelle bone of the Iselins, and then vent to the supmer theme of John D. Crimtias, at Norton, Connoily, spont the afternoon at the New-Rochelle bone of the Iselins, and then vent to the supmer theme of John D. Crimtias, at Norton, Connoily, where they will spend the night, Mr. Crimmins will drive them to Portchester this morning.

THE STALLION PACING RECORD BROKEN BOY WILKES ASTOUNDS HORSEMEN BY GOING

A MILE IN 2:06'2.

Fort Wayne, Ind., Aug. 19 (Special).—Sensational paring brought the Western Senthern Circuit trotling meeting to an end this af ernoan. In addition to the mespecied defeat of Mascot in the free-fer-all race, and the wonderful speed shown by Roy Whites, a new star performer flashed to the front in the slow class; Will Kerr, a horse that two weeks ago had no record faster than 2:334, pacing in 2:0834, with every appearance of case.

ence of ease. Horsemen stood astounded when L. A. Davies drove the ten-year-old stallion Roy Wilkes straight to the front in ten-year-ad stanton key whites straight to the front in the opening heat of the free-for-all, gaining and he'ding a three lengths' leaf in spite of Andrews's carnest drive with the favorite Mascot, and the surprise increased when 2:00% was amounced as the time of the heat. This is

the fastest ever made in a regular class race by a stallion Reed & Barton, SHAVERSMITHS,

37 Union Square, N. Y.

SIXTH AVE., 13TH TO 14TH ST.

We are always apace with the times, and recognize that a dol lar should purchase considerable more to-day than heretofore There is no better investment than supplying present and prospective wants at values now prevailing in our establishment We quote in part:

Linens.

EXTRA LARGE WHITE LINEN TABLE COVERS, WORTH 1.25. 500 DOZEN & NAPKINS OF UNEQUALLED

RNOTTED FRINGE; WORTH 46...... 200 DOZEN SCARFS; WORTH .30 5 Cases Damask border 11-4

Blankets, worth 4.50, at 3.49

Muslin Underwear.

.39 AND .48

SPECIAL LOTS, FRESH FROM-OUR OWN MANUFACTORY: MUSLIN DRAWERS, EMBROID. ERED RUFFLE, WORTH .55 AND

AT ...

WALKING SKIRTS, EMBROIDERED RUF. FLE, WORTH .35. NIGHTGOWNS, MOTHER HUBBARD. FOUR INSERTIONS, WORTH NIGHTGOWNS, COLORED EMBROIDERY,

WORTH .75.. CORSET COVERS, TRIMMED WITH EM-BROIDERY, WORTH .35 ...

Handkerchiefs.

VERY ATTRACTIVE LINE OF EMBROIDERED SCALLOPED HANDKERCHIEFS FROM OUR ST. GALE FACTORY .18, .19. .22. .24. .29 and .85 000 DOZEN LADIES' INITIALED HANDKER-CHIEFS, OLD VALUE .08 100 DOZEN MEN'S PRINTED HEMSTITCHED

Ribbons,

HANDKERCHIEFS, SELECTED BORDERS .. .10

LINCH ALL-SILK, SATIN, AND GROS GRAIN, ALL COLORS, GOOD VALUE 4-INCH ALL-SILK, SATIN, AND GROS GRAIN 3-INCH ALL-SILK MOIRE, BLACK ONLY

S-INCH ALL-SILK FAILLE, WORTH .40; WHILE THEY LAST

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF POINT APPLIQUE OUR OWN IMPORTATION. SPECIAL VALUES ... 12, 15, 19, 24, 38, TO .71

Laces.

VALENCIENNES LACES IN GREAT VARIE-TY. 14c A DOZEN AND UPWARD. 512 INCHES WIDE, HANDSOME QUALITY, AT

Silks.

AS A SPECIAL BARGAIN, 2,000 YARDS OF PRINTED INDIA SILK, CHOICE DESIGNS AND COLORINGS. .000 YARDS OF NAVY BLUE INDIA SILK. WITH WHITE STRIPES; ALSO FLORAL DESIGNS, RECENTLY SOLD AT .74......

1000 YARDS OF CHANGEABLE NOVELTY BROCADES, ALL PURE SILK; WORTH .90: AT NOTHER CASE, FULL YARD WIDE CREAM

WHITE JAPANESE SILK; USUAL DOLLAR GRADE: AT

Ladies' Suits.

(2D FLOOR, MAIN BUILDING.)
SATIN-TRIMMED SERGE ETON SUITS, FULL SKIRT, WITH SATIN FOLDS OR RIBBON, REDUCED FROM 10.41, 16.99, 24.99, 6.49, 10.41. 12.99, 14.99

BLUE AND BLACK HOP SACKING ETON SUITS, UMBRELLA SKIRT, ETON JACKET, LINED WITH CHANGEABLE SILK, RE-DUCED FROM 11.99 AND 17.99, TO 6.49 AND 9.90

BROKEN SIZES IN BLUE AND BLACK SERGE ETON SUITS AT 5.53 AND 6.49 BLUE AND BLACK SERGE BLAZER SUITS. FULL SKIRT, BLAZER ONE-HALF SILK LINED, WERE 10.99 AND 14.99, AT. 6.49, 12.99 NEW UMBRELLA BACK INFANTA COAT. IN SERGE, GORED SKIRT, AT 10,41 AND 14.67

BALANCE OF OUR SUMMER SUITS IN DUCK, LAWN, BATISTE, AND GINGHAMS, WERE 4.56, 4.99, 8.99, 14.99, AT 2.49, 3.99, 4.21, AND 6.40

. MIDSUMMER SALE OF

Hosiery.

LADIES' LISLE HOSE, PLAIN AND RIBBED; ALSO BLACK BOOTS, LIGHT UPPERS ... LADIES' BLACK COTTON HOSE, WHITE LADIES' LISLE HOSE, BLACK BOOTS, LIGHT UPPERS AND PLAIN BLACK.....

MEN'S HALF HOSE IN COTTON AND LISLE, PLAIN AND FANCY: SIZES 9 AND 9'2 INCH ONLY; REDUCED TO MEN'S BLACK LISLE HALF HOSE MEN'S BLACK PLATED SILK HALF HOSE ..

MEN'S COTTON HOSE, EMBROIDERED FRONTS: ASO, PLACK HOSE, WITH WHITE FIGURES.

Underwear.

MEN'S SILR PLATED SHIRTS AND DRAWERS. MEN'S EXTRA SUPER QUALITY TWO-THREAD ALL-SILK, PULL REGULAR MADE SHIRTS AND DRAWERS. 3.29 EACE LADIES' SWISS SPUN SILK VESTS, RICHE-

Shoes.

AND LAVENDER 1.29, 1.39, AND 1.49

200 PAIRS FINE KID-TIPPED AND COM-MON-SENSE OXFORDS. 100 PAIRS CLOTH AND KID-FOXED, OPERA-LAST TIPPED OXFORDS.......

LIEU RIBBED, IN WHITE, PINK

200 PAIRS RUSSET GOAT TIPPED OXFORDS 500 PAIRS WINE-COLOR TIPPED OXFORDS 1.69 10) PAIRS KID SLIPPERS, STEEL BEADED .. WOMEN'S AND POYS' SERGE, RUBBER-SOLED TENNIS OXFORDS.....

MEN'S SIZE..... MISSES' SIZE..... LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GENUINE TURK-

ISH EMBROIDERED SLIPPERS